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## PATENT SPECIFICATION

416.951

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### PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION.

#### Improvements in or relating to Stencils.



We, WILFRED THOMAS GEORGE HOBBS, 35, Queens Square, Battersea, London, S.W. 8, British, and HARRY GOODMAN, 2, Grove Mansions, North Side, Clapham Common, London, S.W. 4, British, do hereby declare the nature of this invention to be as follows:—

A stencil for reproducing any given design through a screen of organdy or 10 silk stretched on a frame. Is composed of 2 sheets of paper waxed together with

earth wax one sheet (called top sheet) to have a layer of resin & shellac mixed with methylated spirits, spirits of wine & linseed oil. Method of reproduction is to lay stencil on object to be reproduced & cut through top sheet. Stencil is then fixed to screen by hot iron & backing sheet removed.

Dated the 22nd day of August, 1933.

W. G. HOBBS.  
H. GOODMAN.

### COMPLETE SPECIFICATION.

#### Improvements in or relating to Stencils.

20 We, WILFRED THOMAS GEORGE HOBBS, of 35, Queens Square, Battersea, London, S.W. 8, British Subject, and HARRY GOODMAN, of 2, Grove Mansions, North Side, Clapham Common, London, S.W. 4, British Subject, do hereby declare the nature of this invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement:—

30 This invention relates to stencils of the kind comprised of a screen of organdy or silk stretched on a frame, parts of the screen being blocked out so that the remaining parts form stencil openings. 35 According to our invention a stencil of the above kind is manufactured by uniting two transparent sheets by means of earth wax, one of the sheets (hereinafter called the top sheet) having a non-adhesive surface which becomes adhesive only when heat is applied, cutting away and discarding parts of the top sheet, causing the screen to adhere to the top sheet and removing the other sheet. The top sheet 45 may be provided with a layer consisting of:—2 parts resin: 4 parts alcohol: 4 parts shellac: 6 parts methylated spirit: 1 part linseed oil: 1 part amyl-acetate.

50 The method of reproducing manuscripts or designs consists in placing over the design which is to be reproduced the combined sheets cutting into the top sheet the portion of design which is of the one colour to be reproduced; placing the said

stencil sheet under a screen of silk or organdie; the sheet of the stencil adjacent to the screen having been treated to cause same to adhere to the said screen by the application of impressed heat, simultaneously loosening and removing the backing sheet; then placing the screen over the material on which the design of the one colour is to be reproduced and applying the colour through the screen and openings in the stencil; when multi-colour designs are to be re-produced the screen is cleaned with paraffin or other appropriate spirit and the stencil removed by pulling away and another stencil sheet placed thereunder into which has been cut the portions of the design and corresponding to the second or further colours to be reproduced and proceeding as described as aforesaid.

75 We are aware of specification 352,171 which claims the following stencil sheet and the following method:—A stencil sheet for use in the reproduction of multi-coloured designs, comprising a transparent backing sheet carrying a transparent film which is adapted to have portions thereof corresponding to selected portions of the design cut away and removed from the backing, so that after the backing sheet has been detached from the film, the latter constitutes a stencil.

80 The method of reproducing coloured designs consisting in superimposing on the design which is to be reproduced a

transparent stencil sheet comprising a backing sheet having on one side thereof a film, the outer surface of which may be rendered adhesive, cutting away and removing from said backing sheet portions of said film corresponding in shape to those portions of the design which are of one colour, placing said stencil sheet on a screen, treating the surface of said film to cause it to adhere to said screen, removing the backing sheet from said film, placing the screen over the sheet on which the design is to be reproduced and applying colour to said sheet through the openings in said film.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of our said invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, we declare that what we claim is:—

1. A method of manufacturing a stencil of the kind described comprising two transparent sheets waxed together with earth wax, characterised by one of the sheets having parts cut-out to form a stencil and having a non-adhesive surface which becomes adhesive only when heat is impressed, and characterised by such impressed heat causing the adhesion of the screen when superimposed upon the stencil containing the cut-out design.

2. Stencil sheet for reproducing manuscripts or designs in any colours according to Claim 1 in which the transparent backing sheet is waxed to a transparent top sheet treated on its surface with a layer of shellac and resin mixed with methylated spirits, spirits of wine and linseed oil.

3. The method of reproducing manu-

scripts or designs which consists in placing over the design or manuscript to be reproduced a transparent stencil sheet united to a transparent backing sheet, cutting into the top sheet the portion of design which is of the one colour to be reproduced; placing the said stencil sheet under a screen of silk or organdie; the sheet of the stencil adjacent to the screen having been treated to cause same to adhere to the said screen by the application of impressed heat, simultaneously loosening and removing the backing sheet; then placing the screen over the material on which the design of the one colour is to be reproduced and applying the colour through the screen and openings in the stencil.

4. The method of reproducing manuscripts or design in colour according to Claim 3 which consists further in cleaning the said screen with paraffin or other appropriate spirit and removing the stencil by pulling away and placing thereunder another stencil sheet into which has been cut the portions of the design which are of the second and further colours to be reproduced; causing the stencil to adhere to the said screen as in Claim 3 removing the backing sheet, again placing the stencil over the material on which the first colour has been applied and applying the second and further colours through the screen and openings in the stencil.

Dated this 25th day of January, 1934.  
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& CO.,  
166/8, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2,  
Solicitors for the Applicants.